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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF CHESHAM

REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH
and the
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTOR
for the year 1960





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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CHESHAM

R E P O R T
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
and
THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
for the
YEAR 1960

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CHESHAM

Chairman of the Council: Councillor A.H.J. Baines, M.A., T.P.

HEALTH AND PLANNING COMMITTEE

Chairman
Councillor F.O. Bell, O.B.E., B.A.

Councillor A.H.J. Baines, M.A., J.P.	Councillor K.J. Reynolds
Councillor Mrs. F.K. Brandon, C.C.	Councillor W.T. Moulder, C.C., J.P.
Councillor H.T. Clarke	Councillor M.R. Denham
Councillor J.J.T. Roberts	Councillor S.J. Wills
Councillor A.D. Scollay	

S T A F F

Medical Officer of Health

F. Seymour, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Other Appointments: The Medical Officer of Health is also Medical Officer of Health for Amersham Rural District Council, and Beaconsfield Urban District Council.

Deputy Divisional School Medical Officer,
and Assistant County Medical Officer.

Chief Public Health Inspector

L.D. Saturley, Cert. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I., A.I.Hsg.

Other Appointment: Housing Manager to
Chesham Urban District Council.

Additional Public Health Inspector

A.P. Wells, Cert. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Assistant Rodent Officer

A. Palmer

Clerk

J.C. How

Shorthand Typist

Mrs. V. Humphrey

Junior Clerk

P. Bailey.

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CHESHAM

Tel: Chesham 8622

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
CHESHAM,
Bucks.

August, 1961.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Chesham Urban District Council.

Dear Mr. Chairman and Councillors,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the environmental health and sanitary circumstances of the Council's district for the year 1960.

The health of the district, as reflected by the vital statistics and notifications of infectious disease, has been very satisfactory. The birth rate in Chesham is again the highest of any district in the County and the effect of this on future educational needs has recently been the subject of a report to the Divisional Executive by the Divisional Education Officer.

It is again a great pleasure to record my appreciation of the co-operation and help given by the Public Health Inspectors and other members of the Public Health Department throughout the year, and in the preparation of this report.

Close and friendly relations have been maintained between the Department and all other branches of the Health and Welfare Services.

Comments are given in each section amplifying those matters considered to be of particular importance.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient servant,

F. SEYMOUR

Medical Officer of Health

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SECTION IGENERAL AND VITAL STATISTICS(1) GENERAL STATISTICS

Population, Census 1951	11,433
Population (estimated mid-year 1960)	15,010
Area (acres of District)	3,489
Number of inhabited dwellings (per Valuation List 31.12.60)	5,287
Rateable Value of Area (31.12.60)	£228,106
Product of Penny Rate, 1960/61 (probable)	£906

Comparative Statistics - 1934 to 1960

	YEAR		
	1934	1959	1960
Population	10,240	13,790	15,010
Rateable Value	£56,463	£210,607	£228,106
Product of Penny Rate	£212	£843	£906
Number of inhabited dwellings	3,084	4,876	5,287

(2) VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	165	167	332
Illegitimate	<u>14</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>22</u>
All	<u>179</u>	<u>175</u>	<u>354</u>
* Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 population		23.6	
+ Corrected Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population (Comparability factor 0.93)		21.9	
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total births		6.2	
<u>Stillbirths</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	5	1	6
Illegitimate	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
All	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>
<u>Total Live and Still Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Live and Still births	184	176	360
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and still births		16.7	

* see Page 2.

Infant Deaths

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	3	4	7
Illegitimate	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
All	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>

Infant Mortality Rates

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births	19.
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	21.
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	0.
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks) per 1,000 total live births	16.
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week) per 1,000 total live births	16.
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	33.

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Maternal deaths	Ni
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	0.

Deaths

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
All causes	77	75	152
Death Rate per 1,000 population			10.1
+ Corrected Death Rate per 1,000 population (Comparability factor 1.10)			11.1

+ NOTE:

The corrected birth and death rates are those which are obtained when the crude local rates are adjusted to make allowance for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that for England and Wales. The corrected rates are comparable with the crude rates for England and Wales, and the corresponding adjusted rates for any other area.

* NOTE:

The birth rate is again the highest of any district in the County.

Causes of Death

As will be seen from the following table the two principal causes of death were diseases of the heart and circulation which caused approximately 47% of the deaths, and cancer which caused approximately 22%.

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	-	1
2. Meningococcal Infections	-	1	1
3. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	2	3
4. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	6	-	6
5. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	7	7
6. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1	1
7. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	9	6	15
8. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	-	1	1
9. Diabetes	-	1	1
10. Vascular lesions of nervous system	4	19	23
11. Coronary disease, angina	20	9	29
12. Hypertension with heart disease	2	2	4
13. Other heart disease	2	3	5
14. Other circulatory disease	6	3	9
15. Influenza	-	-	-
16. Pneumonia	4	7	11
17. Bronchitis	7	1	8
18. Other diseases of respiratory system	-	1	1
19. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-
20. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1	2
21. Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1	2
22. Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-
23. Congenital malformations	2	-	2
24. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	9	5	14
25. Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-
26. All other accidents	2	2	4
27. Suicide	-	2	2
	<hr/> 77	<hr/> 75	<hr/> 152

COUNTY OF BUCKINGHAM

POPULATIONS, BIRTH AND MORTALITY RATES FOR THE YEAR 1960.

District	Popu- lation Census 1951	Reg. Gen. Estimated Population Mid-1960	Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	Tuberculosis Death Rate per 1,000 Population	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births	Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births	Maternal Mortality per 1,000 Live and Still-Births
URBAN								
Aylesbury	21,050	24,410	19.3 (472)	9.4 (229)	0.04 (1)	23.3 (11)	19.1 (9)	- (-)
Beaconsfield	7,913	9,870	16.5 (163)	11.4 (113)	- (-)	24.5 (4)	12.3 (2)	- (-)
Bletchley	10,919	16,680	20.1 (335)	7.6 (126)	- (-)	14.9 (5)	14.9 (5)	- (-)
Buckingham	3,942	4,190	19.8 (83)	9.1 (38)	0.24 (1)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Chesham	11,433	15,010	23.6 (354)	10.1 (152)	0.07 (1)	19.8 (7)	16.9 (6)	- (-)
Eton	3,247	5,190	13.5 (70)	5.8 (30)	0.19 (1)	14.3 (1)	14.3 (1)	- (-)
High Wycombe	40,762	46,330	20.5 (951)	9.9 (459)	0.09 (4)	21.0 (20)	18.9 (18)	- (-)
Linslade	3,270	3,770	21.5 (81)	11.1 (42)	- (-)	12.3 (1)	- (-)	12.2 (1)
Marlow	6,481	8,160	22.3 (182)	12.0 (98)	- (-)	16.5 (3)	16.5 (3)	- (-)
Newport Pagnell	4,377	4,620	14.3 (66)	15.6 (72)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Slough	66,471	77,410	18.4 (1,426)	8.6 (666)	0.05 (4)	25.2 (36)	16.8 (24)	- (-)
Wolverton	13,426	13,190	13.7 (180)	15.5 (205)	- (-)	22.2 (4)	22.2 (4)	- (-)
TOTAL URBAN	193,231	228,830	19.1 (4,363)	9.7 (2,230)	0.05 (12)	21.1 (92)	16.5 (72)	0.23 (1)
RURAL								
Amer sham	41,437	53,460	19.4 (1,035)	9.3 (497)	0.07 (4)	11.6 (12)	8.7 (9)	- (-)
Aylesbury	29,545	32,710	17.7 (580)	9.9 (324)	0.03 (1)	15.5 (9)	13.8 (8)	- (-)
Buckingham	9,422	9,660	15.4 (149)	9.2 (89)	- (-)	13.4 (2)	13.4 (2)	- (-)
Eton	43,143	63,960	18.5 (1,186)	8.5 (546)	0.05 (3)	22.8 (27)	18.5 (22)	- (-)
Newport Pagnell	13,823	14,660	16.0 (234)	12.0 (176)	0.14 (2)	25.6 (6)	21.4 (5)	- (-)
Wing	9,047	8,900	16.7 (149)	11.7 (104)	0.11 (1)	13.4 (2)	13.4 (2)	- (-)
Winslow	7,268	7,870	15.4 (121)	13.8 (109)	- (-)	16.5 (2)	8.3 (1)	- (-)
Wycombe	39,375	49,160	18.8 (924)	9.9 (485)	0.02 (1)	22.7 (21)	17.3 (16)	- (-)
TOTAL RURAL	193,060	240,380	18.2 (4,378)	9.7 (2,330)	0.05 (12)	18.5 (81)	14.8 (65)	- (-)
TOTAL COUNTY	386,291	469,210	18.6 (8,741)	9.7 (4,560)	0.05 (24)	19.8 (173)	15.7 (137)	0.11 (1)
ENGLAND AND WALES			17.1	11.5	0.075	21.7	15.6	0.39

SECTION IIHEALTH SERVICES(1) HOSPITAL SERVICES

The Chesham Urban District is situated within the area of the High Wycombe & District Management Committee of the Oxford Regional Hospital Board.

Hospitals available for the District are as follows :-

Tuberculosis	- Berks and Bucks Joint Sanatorium, Peppard Common
General	- Chesham Cottage Hospital
	- Stoke Mandeville Hospital, Aylesbury
	- Amersham General Hospital
	- Tindal General Hospital, Aylesbury
	- Royal Buckinghamshire Hospital, Aylesbury
	- War Memorial Hospital, High Wycombe
	- Chalfonts and Gerrards Cross Hospital
Infectious Diseases	- Aylesbury Isolation Hospital
Mental	- St. John's Hospital, Stone
Maternity	- The Stone Maternity Home, Chalfont St. Giles

(2) LABORATORY FACILITIES

Bacteriological laboratory facilities are provided by the Public Health Laboratories situated at Oxford and Luton.

Samples of water for chemical analysis are sent to the Public Analyst for Southwark Borough Council.

(3) AMBULANCE SERVICE

This service is provided by the County Council, the Chesham Urban District being covered by the new sub-station at Amersham from 7.0 a.m - 11.0 p.m. The main station at High Wycombe provides 24 hour cover to the whole of the area. The efficiency of the service is greatly increased by the use of two way radio telephone and in this way the service can be quickly reinforced during the day and the area effectively covered during the night.

(4) MIDWIFERY AND HOME NURSING

This service is provided by the undermentioned nurses :-

		<u>Telephone No.</u>	
Miss M.E. Marston,)	Flat	Chesham
S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.		No.1	8319.
Miss P. Sigsworth,)	Flat	Chesham
S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.		No.2	8242.
)	Penn Avenue,	
)	Chesham.	
Mrs. R. Buckman, S.R.N., S.C.M.))	Flat	Chesham
(Area Relief Nurse, and also		No.3	8351.
assists in Chesham).			

(5) CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

		<u>Session</u>	<u>M. O. Attend</u>
Chesham	School Clinic, Germain Street	1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th Friday 2.0 p.m. Each month.	2nd & 4th Friday Each month
Chesham Pond Park	Community Hall, Windsor Road	2nd & 4th Monday 2.0 p.m. Each month.	2nd Monday Each month

(6) CHESHAM OLD PEOPLE'S WELFARE COMMITTEE

In December, 1958, following a meeting called by the Chairman of Council, the Chesham Old People's Welfare Committee was established. The purpose of the Committee, which is affiliated to the National Old People's Welfare Council, is to co-ordinate the activities of the various voluntary organisations providing services for the elderly.

A very successful "Meals on Wheels" Service has been operated by the Women's Voluntary Service for some years and it is hoped to extend this service when suitable accommodation is provided. A Chiropody Service has been established, home visiting of lonely old people is being organised and future plans include hairdressing, laundry and shopping arrangements for the elderly housebound.

Chesham Council are negotiating the purchase of a suitable hall with the intention of granting a lease of the premises to the Old People's Welfare Committee. This accommodation should provide facilities for the extension of the services at present operated by the Committee and will provide a social centre for elderly people of the district.

(7) FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION

A clinic is held in the Out-Patient Department at Amersham Hospital every Thursday at 6.30 p.m.

(8) MEDICAL COMFORTS DEPOT

The Medical Comforts Depot organised and run by the Chesham Nursing Division of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade has again rendered valuable service to the sick not only in this area but throughout the county.

Close liaison is maintained with General Practitioners, Hospital and County Almoners, Health Visitors and District Nurse/Midwives. During the year 3,150 articles were supplied. The necessary equipment was also made available at the request of the Midwives for 221 home confinements.

SECTION IIINATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948-1951Section 47

Under this Section when persons (a) are suffering from grave chronic disease or, being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, are living in insanitary conditions, and (b) are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention, the local authority may apply to a court of summary jurisdiction for an Order to remove the person to a suitable place.

Section 50

Under this Section the District Council has the duty to arrange for the burial of any person who has died in their area, if no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body are being made.

It was not necessary to take any action under either of these Sections during the year.

SECTION IV

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE(1) NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The incidence of infectious disease was low during the year.

DISEASE	Cases Notified	
	1960	1959
Meningococcal Infection	1	-
Measles	2	7
Whooping Cough	7	-
Tuberculosis	2	8
Dysentery	2	-

Dysentery

Two isolated cases of dysentery were notified.

Meningococcal Infection

Two isolated cases of meningococcal meningitis occurred, one of which unfortunately proved to be fatal.

(2) IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION(a) Smallpox, Whooping Cough and Diphtheria

By the age of 12 months approximately :-

86%	of children had been vaccinated against	Smallpox
91%	" " " " " "	Whooping Cough
80%	" " " " " "	Diphtheria

These are very satisfactory immunisation rates and compare very favourably with the National averages. They are a great credit to the efforts of the General Practitioners and members of the County Health Department and also to the parents who decide to give their children the valuable protection now available against these diseases.

(b) Tetanus

A quite significant proportion of babies, school children and adults are now receiving protection against tetanus. This procedure is to be particularly recommended to individuals whose work or play involves the risk of the contamination of cuts or grazes with soil e.g. farmworkers, gardeners, footballers, school children etc.

(c) Tuberculosis

B.C.G. vaccination is provided at the age of 13 years by the School Health Department. In the Amersham and Chesham Division it is pleasing to note that 91% of parents took advantage of this scheme to protect their children against tuberculosis.

(d) Poliomyelitis

No separate figures for poliomyelitis vaccination are available for the district.

SECTION VSANITARY INSPECTION(1) VISITS BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

<u>Housing Inspections:</u>	1960
Number of houses inspected under Public Health Acts	47
Revisits made to houses under Public Health Acts... ..	230
Number of houses inspected under Housing Acts	42
Revisits made to houses under Housing Acts... ..	209
Visits to houses under Rent Acts	-
Miscellaneous visits to houses... ..	52
Visits to houses in connection with Improvement Grants... ..	193

Inspection of Food and Food Premises:

Visits to Butchers' Shops	22
Visits to Fish Shops	5
Visits to Grocers' Shops... ..	37
Visits to Ice-cream Premises	3
Visits to Food Preparing Premises	22
Visits to Restaurants	11
Visits to Bakehouses and Confectioners	4
Visits to Dairies	2

Infectious Disease, Rodent and Vermin Control:

Number of houses inspected for vermin	1
Number of rooms disinfested	-
Revisits	-
Visits where Infectious Disease has occurred	18
Number of rooms disinfested	1
Visits in connection with Rodent Control	39

Other Visits:

Visits to Knacker's Yard... ..	4
Visits and inspections of Factories	39
Visits in connection with Water Supply	43
Interviews	513
Miscellaneous visits	303
Visits & Observations re Atmospheric Pollution	-

(2) VERMINOUS PREMISES

As in previous years, numerous requests were made to the Public Health Department for help in dealing with insect pests. Suitable advice was given in every case and where necessary, treatments were carried out by the staff of the Department. In all, 43 wasp nests were destroyed and a variety of insect pests treated at 20 other premises during the year.

No infestations of bed bugs or fleas were reported during the year.

(3) PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES BY INFORMAL ACTION

The following table shows the number of defects which have been dealt with by means of informal action during 1960:-

Defect	Number of Defects			
	Outstanding on 1.1.60	Reported in 1960.	Remedied in 1960.	Outstanding on 31.12.60
Dangerous Roofs	-	1	-	1
Dangerous condition of chimney stacks & brick walls	-	1	1	-
Leaking Roofs	5	7	5	7
Defective roof surface water drainage	5	13	9	9
Defective and dangerous ceilings	1	4	3	2
Defective doors and windows	9	10	15	4
Defective boarded floors, stairs etc	1	3	3	1
Defective fireplaces	-	2	-	2
Dampness	27	17	10	34
Defective sanitary accommodation	3	9	9	3
Defective drainage systems	-	2	1	1
Unsatisfactory yard paving and drainage	-	1	1	-
Unsatisfactory dustbins	-	4	3	1
Miscellaneous	3	2	4	1
Totals	54	76	64	66

(4) PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 - STATUTORY NOTICES

The following is a statement of the Statutory Notices served and complied with during the year:-

Section of Act.	Details	Number of Notices			
		Outstanding on 1.1.1960.	Served	Complied with	Outstanding on 31.12.60.
39	Defective drainage systems	-	1	1	-
45	Defective sanitary accommodation	-	1	1	-
93	Abatement of nuisances	-	4	3	1

SECTION VISANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA(1) WATER SUPPLY

Main water in the Chesham Urban District is supplied by the Council's Undertaking and the Undertaking of the Rickmansworth and Uxbridge Valley Water Company and amalgamated companies. This Council's Undertaking supplies about 84% of the total dwellings within the district in that part which may be conveniently described as the area of the Urban District prior to the extension of boundaries in 1934.

During the year under review the Undertakings have supplied main water that has been satisfactory both in regard to quantity and quality.

There are only 24 dwellings in the District dependent upon a well supply.

Treatment and Plumbo-Solvency of Water

The main supplies receive no treatment other than chlorination and the waters are not liable to have plumbo-solvent action.

Sampling of Public Water Supplies

During the year samples have been taken from the piped water supplied by the Chesham Urban District Council and the Rickmansworth and Uxbridge Valley Water Company.

Twelve samples, eight for bacteriological examination and four for chemical analysis, were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory or Public Analyst. All the samples were reported to be of high chemical and bacteriological purity, suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

Chemical Analyses

The following are copies of the Analyst's Reports on the examination of samples from three different sources of main water:-

20th April 1960	Sample from tap at :	(Rickmansworth & Uxbridge	
Ref. No. M.2	20 Wykeridge Close, Chesham	Valley Water Company's supply)	
3rd August 1960	Sample from tap at :		
Ref. No. M.20	8 Barnes Avenue, Chesham	(Chesham U.D. Council's supply)	
3rd August 1960	Sample from tap at :	(Rickmansworth & U.V.W.	
Ref. No. M.21	3 Lynnington Avenue, Chesham	Co's Berkhamsted supply)	
	Sample Ref. No.	: <u>M.2.</u> <u>M.20</u> <u>M.21</u>	
Appearance	All clear and colourless		
Reaction (pH)	7.0	7.1	7.3
	Parts per million		
Free Chlorine	0.01	Nil	Nil
Total Solids	280	356	294
Loss of Ignition	-	-	-
Chlorine in Chlorides	14.0	14.0	16.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Nil	0.021	0.041
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.004	0.003	Nil
Nitrate Nitrogen	1.0	3.9	4.7
Nitrite Nitrogen	Nil	Nil	Nil
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate (3 hrs. @ 98°F.)	0.04	0.32	0.30
Hardness, Temporary	230	235	225
Permanent	12	17	25
Total	242	252	250
Metals - Lead, Copper, Zinc	Not found		

Distribution of Main Supplies

The following table shows the number of dwellings and estimated population supplied from public water mains:-

	No. of Houses	No. of Caravans	Estimated Population
Internal piped supply	5,232	-	14,780
External supply	55	27	160

Adequate public water supplies were available for all parts of the District in which new dwellings were erected during the year.

(2) PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

The only public swimming bath within the Urban District is controlled by the Council. The premises, situated on the Moor, comprise an open bath measuring 85 feet by 35 feet and from 3 feet to 5 feet in depth with covered dressing accommodation and sanitary conveniences. The bath is filled with unheated water from a bore well on the site. The water is changed weekly or more frequently during periods of heavy use.

The water in the filled bath is treated daily by the manual addition of a sterilising solution of chlorine in doses sufficient to maintain the residual chlorine at the recommended level of between 0.2 and 0.5 parts per million at all times when bathing is in progress. No other treatment is carried out.

The raw water from the bore well is known to be subject to intermittent contamination. In the year under review no samples of water from the bath have been submitted for bacteriological examination but the residual chlorine content has been checked by the Public Health Inspectors on frequent occasions. Bacteriological tests in previous years have shown that whenever the residual chlorine is maintained at the recommended level the water is safe for bathing purposes.

Plans for the reconstruction of the bath have been approved in principle by the Minister of Housing and Local Government. The work of installing the filtration and chlorinating plant is in hand and the plant will be in operation for the 1961 swimming season.

Paddling Pool

A children's paddling pool constructed in Lowndes Park by the voluntary efforts of members of the Chesham Round Table was presented to the Council in August. Arrangements are being made for improvements to the paving and drainage of the surround to be carried out before the 1961 season to prevent recurrence of the contamination of the water from the surround, which was found to occur during use.

This pool is filled with main water which is chlorinated daily and changed as frequently as necessary.

(3) SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The sewerage of the town is on the separate system, the soil water sewer discharging to the Council's sewage disposal plant in Latimer Road. The effluent resulting from the treatment of the sewage in sedimentation tanks, percolating filters and settling tanks is discharged to the River Chess.

During the last two years the water table in the valley has been extremely high. This fact has considerably increased the infiltration of surface water in the system and this, together with the increase in population has at times seriously over-loaded the sewage works making it increasingly difficult to maintain the necessary high standard of effluent. However, the quality of the effluent as ascertained by chemical means has been generally within the limits of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal, the large amount of surface water resulting from the infiltration providing a measure of dilution.

In view of the above and the fact that many items of mechanical equipment are nearing the end of their useful life, the Council has decided to ask consulting engineers to prepare a report upon the operation and sufficiency of the works and its suitability for dealing with the increased population referred to. The presentation of this report has however been delayed by the need to make a full assessment of the problems associated with the infiltration.

Parts of the District not served by public sewer

A survey carried out in 1953/54 showed that approximately 450 dwellings were situated in areas not served by a public sewer. This number has since increased with the building of further houses in Berkeley Avenue, Botley Road and other outlying parts of the town. Most of the dwellings drain to either a sealed cesspool or to a septic tank and soakaway into chalk.

Cesspools

Since 1954 sealed cesspools only have been permitted for new dwellings. These must have a capacity of not less than 4,000 gallons, a capacity which is adequate for the average household for at least 2 months. A typical cesspool in the Chesham district consists of a circular pit 13 feet deep below the level of the inlet, 8 feet in diameter, constructed in 9" brickwork and cement rendered internally with a concrete base and cover.

Cesspool emptying

The Council's machine emptied 308 cesspools during 1960, 280 being in the Urban District whilst the remainder were in adjoining areas.

(4) REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

All house refuse collected in the Urban District is normally disposed of by incineration at the Council's Incinerator Plant in Latimer Road, Chesham. For a short period in the late Summer of 1960, the Plant was out of use during the construction of an additional cell and refuse was disposed of by controlled tipping on a site on the Lower Moor.

Provision of Dustbins

Since 1950 the Council has used the powers given by Section 75 (3) of the Public Health Act, 1936, which provides that in lieu of requiring owners or occupiers of buildings to provide dustbins, the Local Authority may themselves undertake to provide and maintain such dustbins as may be necessary. An charge of 7/6d collected with the general rate, is charged for each dustbin.

In practice where arrangements for refuse storage are unsatisfactory, the owner of the premises is given an opportunity of providing a dustbin before a Council bin is delivered.

Provision of Dustbins by Council

Number of dustbins provided in 1960	...	4
Number of dustbins provided in 1950/59	...	213
		217
Number of dustbins withdrawn in 1960	...	14
Total provided.....		203

(5) SLUM CLEARANCEClearance Areas

The re-housing of persons from the two clearance areas in George Street and Alexander Street took place during the year and the demolition of the houses in these areas will be completed early in 1961.

Three further clearance areas, comprising 8 houses in Waterside and houses in White Hill, were declared during the year. One of the Waterside clearance areas was made the subject of a clearance order. The owner gave notice of objection to the Minister of Housing & Local Government who ordered an enquiry to be held. The enquiry was held on the 12th September and following the hearing of evidence from the Council's Officers and the submissions of the owner, the Ministry's Inspector visited each of the cottages in the area. After receiving the Inspector's report, the Minister confirmed the Council's clearance order without modification, but directed that a "well-maintained" payment should be made in respect of one of the houses.

The Council decided to acquire for re-development, the site of the Waterside clearance area. Negotiations with the owners for purchase by agreement were commenced. The site of the White Hill clearance area, which is liable to be affected by a future road improvement scheme, is also being purchased by the Council.

Accommodation for re-housing the persons displaced from these clearance areas will become available during 1961.

Individual Unfit Houses

During the year, action has been taken with respect to 16 individual unfit houses, as a result of which 11 demolition orders have been made and 5 houses have been closed for human habitation.

General Progress

In the Council's provisional programme for slum clearance prepared in 1956 it was proposed that by 1961 action should be taken in relation to 100 houses. By the end of 1960 the Council had taken action with regard to 70 houses and a further 14 unfit houses had either ceased to be used as dwellings or had been rendered fit as a result of improvements carried out by owner voluntarily. All the houses suitable for inclusion in clearance areas and the worst of the individual unfit houses had been dealt with.

It is noteworthy that of the 65 houses remaining in the programme 22 are buildings scheduled under the Town & Country Planning Act, 1947 as being of architectural or historic interest. A further 16 are also of some merit, and worthy of special consideration. Because of the special characteristics of these properties the Council will be concerned more with the encouragement of owners to renovate their properties than with action resulting in closing or demolition.

However, the action taken with regard to these and other unfit properties results in the displacement of persons for whom it is the Council's policy to provide alternative accommodation. As many of the houses are occupied by single and elderly persons, the completion of the Council's programme will largely depend upon the rate at which bungalows, flats and flatlets specially suited to the needs of this class of person can be provided. The present building programme nearing completion and new schemes having reached only the planning stage, some time will elapse before further accommodation of this kind becomes available.

(6) HOUSING REPAIRS

The number of houses at which repairs were carried out following informal action under the Public Health and Housing Acts was 19. Formal action under the Public Health Act resulted in the repair of 5 other houses. Action was in most cases the result of complaint made to the Public Health Department by the occupiers concerned.

No routine house-to-house inspection of dwelling houses has been carried out during the year.

(7) THE RENT ACT, 1957

Few members of the public sought information from the Council's Public Health Inspectors as to the procedure for securing the abatement of disrepair under the Act and no applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received during the year.

(8) GRANTS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF OLD HOUSES

The schemes for the provision of grants for the improvement of old houses continued to attract moderate interest during the year. Applications received were not as numerous as might have been expected in a town where so many of the houses, although structurally sound, lack modern amenities. Leaflets explaining how Discretionary and Standard Grants may be obtained are available at the Council Offices and posters advertising this fact are displayed at three sites in the town. Upon request, the Public Health Inspectors visit intending applicants at the houses concerned to discuss their proposals for improvement and to give general guidance on the correct procedure to follow. At the same time, an indication is given of the type of work likely to attract grant aid and of that which is considered to be ineligible. Information and advice is also given to architects and builders who are engaged to prepare improvement schemes.

The tables below show the number of applications received and approved, together with the total amount of grants made for the years 1954 - 1960 inclusive.

STANDARD GRANTS

	1959	1960
Number of applications received...	6	6
Number of applications approved...	6	5
Number of applications withdrawn..	-	1
Total grants payable (maximum) ...	£880	£625
Number of schemes completed. ...	Nil	8

DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

	1954-1958	1959	1960	Total
Number of Applications	76	20	18	114
Number of Grants approved	69	20	18	107
Total cost of approved improvements	£29,985	£9,378	£7,859	£47,222
Total amount of grants approved	£13,246	£4,174	£3,310	£20,730
Number of schemes completed	60	15	12	87

The Public Health Inspectors have made 193 visits during the year in connection with improvement schemes advising applicants on proposals or inspecting works in progress .

(9) COUNCIL HOUSING IN CHESHAM

During 1960 the Council rehoused 146 families, including 75 exchanges tenancy. Since 1946, Chesham Council have provided alternative housing accommodation for 1,716 families, and the following details of the number of new dwellings erected in the post-war period are of interest.

YEAR	HOUSE TYPES & NUMBER				ANNUAL COUNCIL TOTAL	HOUSES ERECTED BY PRIVATE ENTERPRISE (including Housing Associations)
	Temporary Bungalows	Houses	Flats	O.A.P. Bung- alows.		
1946	35	-	-	-	35	14
1947	-	14	-	-	14	17
1948	-	67	-	-	67	15
1949	-	87	28	-	115	24
1950	-	18	8	-	26	15
1951	-	33	8	8	49	11
1952	-	-	36	-	36	5
1953	-	22	12	5	39	31
1954	-	144	17	-	161	69
1955	-	34	13	27	74	123
1956	-	36	12	-	48	180
1957	-	28	24	-	52	167
1958	-	44	8	-	52	163
1959	-	-	28	-	28	244
1960	-	18	57	-	75	377
TOTAL	35	545	251	40	871	1,455

At the close of the year there were 45 houses under construction by the Council and 163 under private construction.

Housing Needs

The waiting list of applicants for Council accommodation, which is restricted to persons who reside or work in the town, numbered 394 in December 1960. This number compares with 401 applicants in the previous year. The figures include 52 and 36 applications respectively from elderly persons or couples.

(10) FUTURE STANDARDS OF HOUSING

The 1951 Census showed that there were some $5\frac{3}{4}$ million households in England and Wales without a fixed bath of their own. In Chesham the figure was 1,508 or 41% of the total households in the town. The 1961 Census will show how many are still unmodernised, but whatever the exact figure there can be no doubt that the number of houses lacking modern amenities but sufficiently well built to justify improvement is still considerable. Most applications for grants are from owner/occupiers and so far landlords have shown little interest in modernisation schemes. Whether lack of capital or the permissible return on capital investment in improvements is responsible for the reluctance of the landlords to embark on improvement schemes or whether other factors are responsible is not clear.

The statutory standard of fitness, which is now that defined in Section 4 of the Housing Act, 1957 is generally accepted as a low one by modern standards. It merely ensures that a house is free from any defects which render it unfit for habitation - a standard not to be confused with one that requires that not only should the house be fit to live in but that it should have certain basic amenities which make a positive contribution to the general standard of comfort, happiness and health of the persons occupying the house.

It is hoped that before long public opinion will demand that standards of fitness will include the five basic amenities for which standard grants were introduced by the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, namely :-

- (a) a fixed bath or shower in a bathroom;
- (b) a wash-hand basin;
- (c) a supply of hot water to bath, basin and sink;
- (d) a water closet in or contiguous to the dwelling;
- (e) satisfactory facilities for storing food.

(11) CARAVAN SITES

On the 29th August, 1960, a new licensing system for caravans was brought into force by the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. The Act was passed as a result of Sir Arton Wilson's investigations into the problems created by the use of caravans as residential accommodation, and has two objects :-

- (1) to control the location of caravan sites.
- (2) to improve conditions on sites by requiring a good standard of layout, equipment and maintenance.

One of the changes in the legislation is that site licences cannot now be issued until after planning permission has been given. Once planning permission has been given however, licences cannot be refused and except where planning permission for the site is for a limited period, licences will be valid for unlimited periods.

The Act provides for consultation between planning authorities and the local authorities responsible for licensing and the importance of the closest co-operation between these bodies has been stressed by all concerned with the working of the Act. The fact is recognised that if the establishment of caravan sites is to be regulated satisfactorily the question of whether a site or proposed site is or can be made suitable for caravan use is a matter to be settled on the planning application. Any matters which would make it impossible for a site to be properly equipped or to satisfy public health requirements must be settled at this stage.

So far as the Chesham Urban District is concerned the necessary consultation is provided for by the delegation arrangements under which the District Council normally issue the planning permission as well as the site licence.

The Minister has issued model standards with respect to the layout of and provision of facilities, services and equipment for caravan sites and in framing licences local authorities must have regard to these standards.

Under the new Act licences have been issued for four caravan sites in district, all of which are of a temporary nature and occupied by single caravans only. The conditions imposed by the licences took account of the temporary nature of these small sites. Two caravans on an unauthorised site in the district were reported to the planning authority.

Council's Caravan Site - Trapps Lane

The work of extending and improving the Council's site at Trapps Lane began late in the year. The extended site will accommodate 46 caravans and will have amenities comparable with those laid down in the model standards, including the provision of an electricity supply point to each caravan, concrete standings and carriageway, a car park, fire and water points, and children's playground. In addition, there will be an ablution block containing a communal laundry with means of heating water and wash boilers, together with baths, water closets and wash-hand basins.

The extended site will be completed by May, 1961 and already applications from caravan dwellers are sufficient to fill the additional standings.

(12) RODENT CONTROL

Rodent Control activities have been maintained during the year, and the number of infestations reported and treatments carried out shows an increase on the previous year.

Premises and land occupied by the Council have been regularly surveyed and a number of rat infestations have been treated.

Destruction of Rats in Sewers

Since the introduction of the use of Warfarin in the treatment of rats in sewers the Council's sewers have been kept practically free from rats. When test baiting of approximately 10% of the manholes on the public sewers was carried out in May only 5 takes were observed. These manholes were treated with Warfarin immediately and re-treated in November when evidence showed that minor infestations persisted.

Whilst the majority of rat infestations in sewers occur in the older parts of the town, infestations are from time to time found in the sewers connected to new housing estates. Rats no doubt gain access to the drains and sewers during building operations when manholes and drain inlets are left open or unsealed.

A summary of action taken during the year is given below :-

Rodent Control during 1960

	TYPE OF PROPERTY			
	Local Auth- ority	Dwelling Houses	Agri- cult- ural.	All Other (including business)
I. <u>Inspections</u> Number of properties inspected as a result of:				
(a) Notification	1	64	4	25
(b) Survey under the Act	14	1046	35	307
(c) Reinspections	4	4	6	3
Total Inspections	19	1114	45	335
II. <u>Infestations</u> Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by:				
(a) Rats	5	113	11	58
(b) Mice	-	7	3	5
Total Infestations	5	120	14	63
III. <u>Total Treatments</u> (rats & mice) Number of infested properties treated (including re-treatments)	5	84	3	37
IV. Number of 'Block' Control Schemes carried out	-	18	-	-

(13) RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLINGS MATERIALS ACT, 1951

Two premises are registered under the Act, the activities carried on being upholstery work.

(14) PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

No person has been licensed to keep a pet shop during the year.

(15) KNACKER'S YARD

The Knacker's Yard situated at Broadview Farm has continued to operate during the year and satisfactory conditions have been maintained. The licence granted by the Council excludes the slaughter of horses on the premises.

The carcasses of 64 horses and 4 donkeys killed at farms or stables were brought to the Yard during the year.

A copy of the Meat (Staining & Sterilisation) Regulations, 1960 which came into operation on the 1st November, 1960 was sent to the occupier of the Knacker's Yard. Subject to a few special exemptions the Regulations require all meat from a Knacker's Yard to be stained or sterilised before it leaves the premises. Contrary to the hope expressed in last year's report that the new Regulations would require all unfit meat, whether from a slaughterhouse or knacker's yard, to be sterilised before sale for pets, the present Regulations stipulate that meat from a knacker's yard need only be stained before sale for pets. Retailers of pets' meat must however ensure that any unfit meat derived from a slaughterhouse is sterilised before sale. The Regulations are enforced by the local authority and regular visits have been made to the shop in the town which retails for pet food much of the meat from the Knacker's Yard.

(16) BUCKINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ACT, 1957
Registration of Hairdressers and Barbers

Occupiers of 17 premises at which the business of hairdresser or barber is carried on are registered under Section 52 of the Buckinghamshire County Council Act, 1957.

Byelaws as to hairdressers and barbers came into operation on the 1st October, 1958. These byelaws make provision for securing the cleanliness of premises, of equipment used and of persons working on the premises.

(17) FACTORIES ACTS, 1937-1959

The Council are responsible for enforcing certain provisions of the Factories Acts relating to health, and annexed to this report are tables giving particulars of the visits made to factories by the Public Health Inspector, and the cases in which defects were found.

The certification of factories as to means of escape in case of fire was also carried out by the Public Health Inspectors until 1st December, 1960. From this date the responsibility for carrying out this duty under Section 34 of the Factories Act was transferred to the Buckinghamshire County Council whose Public Health Officers will be employed on certification. Liaison will be maintained with the Public Health Inspectors who were furnished with copies of all existing certificates, together with a complete list of factories in the district.

The principal industries in which local factories are engaged are indicated by the list below :-

Factories with Power

Woodware and Joinery	12
Motor-vehicle repairs	10
Brushware	6
Boot Manufacture and Repairs	4
Light Engineering	16
Clothing and Textiles	4
Printers	3
Food Manufacture and Packing	7
Upholstery	2
Aircraft Seats	3
Other Industries	27
	<u>94</u>
Building Operations	4

Factories (No Mechanical Power)

Undertakers	1
Stone Mason	1
Textiles	1
Packing	2
	<u>5</u>

Outworkers

Under Section 110 of the Factories Act, 1937 the occupier of every factory employing outworkers in certain specified classes of work must send to the district Council during the months of February and August of each year a list showing all the outworkers employed by him during the previous six months. A table showing the persons employed as outworkers in the specified trades in Chesham is annexed to the report.

(18) SHOPS ACT, 1950

The Council is responsible for the enforcement of certain provisions of the Shops Act, 1950 relating to sanitary conveniences, ventilation and temperature in shops. No infringements have been noted during the year.

S E C T I O N V I I
INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(1) MILK

Milk & Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959
Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1954
Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk)
Regulations, 1949 to 1953.

Since 1949, the duties of Local Authorities have been concerned mainly with the enforcement of provisions relating to the distribution of milk and its handling and treatment at premises other than dairy farms. The provisions with regard to infection of milk with diseases communicable to man are also the responsibility of Local Authorities.

There are ten producers of milk within the Council's area and the majority are known to have licensed "Tuberculin Tested" herds. All but one dispose of their milk in bulk, either to the local firm of Chesham Dairies Limited, or to the Express Dairy Company (London) Limited.

The one producer/retailer operates a retail round in the Chesham area, selling "Tuberculin Tested" milk.

Number of Registered Milk Distributors	4
Number of Registered Premises used as	
Dairies (not being dairy farms)	1

The number and type of licences granted by this Authority under the Regulations are given below:-

Dealer's Licence authorising the use of the special designation "Tuberculin Tested"	2
Supplementary Licence authorising the use of the special designation "Pasteurised"	2
Supplementary Licence authorising the use of the special designation "Tuberculin Tested"	2
Supplementary Licence authorising the use of the special designation "Sterilised"	3

New Regulations governing the issue of licences authorising the use of special designations were made during the year and in future all dealers' licences except for a few kinds which will be granted by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food will be granted by the Food & Drugs authority for the area; dealers' licences will permit sales outside as well as inside the area of the licensing authority and supplementary licences are to be discontinued. This simplified procedure will be welcomed by milk traders and District Councils alike.

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959 - Regulations 18 - 20.

No action to deal with infected supplies of milk was necessary during the period.

(2) ICE-CREAM

Ice-cream (Heat Treatment etc) Regulations, 1959.

No ice-cream is now manufactured in the district. Most of the ice-cream sold is of the pre-packed variety.

(3) NUMBER OF FOOD PREMISES BY TYPES

General Grocery and Green Grocery Shops ...	52
Butchers' Shops ...	13
Wet Fish Shops ...	2
Fish Frying Premises ..	2
Bakers ...	2
Confectionery ...	13
Restaurants ...	8
Food manufacturing premises ...	4
Dairies ...	1
Factory and Shop Canteens ...	10
School Kitchens ...	5
School Dining Centres ...	7
Licensed Premises..	24
Food Warehouses ...	2
Clubs and Public Halls...	12
	<u>157</u>

Note: Premises at which more than one type of business is carried on are counted once only.

(4) REGISTRATION OF PREMISES USED FOR THE MANUFACTURE, STORAGE OR SALE OF FOOD UNDER SECTION 18 OF THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Purpose for which Registered	Premises on Register 1959	Added to Register 1960	Removed from Register 1960	Total on Register 31.12.60	Visits in 1960
Sale and Storage of ice-cream	56	3	-	59)	3
Manufacture of ice-cream	5	-	-	5)	
Manufacture of Preserved Food	17	2	-	19	15
Fish Frying	5	-	-	5	5
TOTALS	83	5	-	88	23

(5) SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Since September, 1959, no slaughtering has taken place in Chesham and the few local butchers wishing to buy meat "on the hoof" have made use of slaughtering facilities in Tring and Rickmansworth.

Review of Slaughterhouse Facilities

The Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, Section 3, required all local authorities to review the slaughtering facilities and future requirements of their districts and to submit reports to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food on :-

- The existing and probable future requirements of their district for slaughterhouse facilities having regard to the need both of persons requiring the use of such facilities and all other persons, and
- The slaughterhouse facilities which are or are likely to become available to meet those requirements.

During the year consultation with interested bodies in the area and with neighbouring authorities took place and a personal approach was made to all the local butchers. It was ascertained that adequate public slaughtering facilities were available at Slough whose Borough Council's Officers considered that it would be possible to deal with any slaughtering requirements which might arise from the Chesham area. A new slaughterhouse being built at Chalfont St. Giles would also become available for butchers in surrounding districts including Chesham.

No applications for new slaughterhouse licences were received during the period of the review.

Following the review the Council reported to the Minister that they felt there was no need for a public slaughterhouse in Chesham as the existing requirements were adequately met by the present facilities in the neighbouring areas, and further that the future requirements would without difficulty be met by those same facilities and the slaughterhouse at Chalfont St. Giles. It was added that careful consideration would however be given to any applications by local butchers for permission to build a private slaughterhouse of the required standards.

Copies of the report were given free of charge to any interested person. No representations were made to the report and it was later confirmed by the Minister without modification.

Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933 to 1954.

The following details are extracted from the Register of Slaughtermen:-

Number of Slaughtermen on Register at 31st December, 1959	8
Applications for Licences considered during 1960	-
Applications for Renewals considered during 1960	7
Number of Slaughtermen removed from Register (no applications for renewal of licences)	1
Number of Slaughtermen on Register at 31st December, 1960	7

(6) FOOD HYGIENE

The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955-1957 were amended and consolidated in the new set of Regulations named above which came into operation on the 1st October, 1960.

Enforcement of the Regulations has been in the hands of the public health inspectors who made 104 visits to food shops and other places where food businesses are carried on.

A Survey was made of twelve canteen kitchens and dining centres, operated by the Bucks County Council in connection with the school meals service and reports and comments on the premises have been forwarded to the Divisional Education Officer for attention. It was pleasing to note the high standards of food hygiene associated with this service.

Detailed surveys of factory and shop canteens which are also subject to the Regulations are planned for 1961.

Trading from food stalls at the Market Square has been confined to the sale of fruit and vegetables and conditions have been satisfactory.

Codes of Practice

Local fish traders were supplied with copies of the Food Hygiene Codes of Practice No. 3 - "Hygiene in the Retail Fish Trade". This Code which was issued jointly by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food and Minister of Health gives advice and guidance to persons in the retail fish trade who are responsible for compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations.

Certificates of Exemption

Certificates granting exemption from certain specified requirements of the Regulations have operated in respect of seventeen premises during the year, this number being five less than last year. The Certificates exempt the occupiers of a number of small shops from the regulation requiring the provision of separate sinks and hot water for the washing of food and equipment. In granting the Certificates the Council had regard to the nature of the food handled, mainly fruit, vegetables or confectionery, and the limited equipment used upon the premises.

(7) UN SOUND FOOD

A few complaints alleging the sale of unsound food have been investigated by the Public Health Inspectors but no formal action has been necessary. Reports of food stuffs containing extraneous material are passed to the Inspector of the Bucks County Council for investigation.

The following amounts of unsound food were condemned and voluntarily surrendered to the Department by traders during the year:-

					<u>Weight</u>		
					<u>Tons</u>	<u>cwts</u>	<u>lbs</u>
Beef...	-	2	54
Pork...	-	-	37
Fish...	-	-	49
Corned Beef	-	-	16
Bacon & Ham	-	-	106
Pudding & Cake Mix	-	2	28
Confectionery	-	-	20
					-	6	86

Tinned Foods

27 Tins Vegetables
5 Tins Meat

Disposal of Condemned Foodstuffs

Condemned foodstuffs are destroyed by incineration at the Council's plant in Latimer Road, Chesham.

F. SEYMOUR
Medical Officer of Health
L.D. SATURLEY
Chief Public Health Inspector

PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

PART I of the Act

1. INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH

PREMISES	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities (Factories with no mechanical power)	5	2	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authorities (Factories with mechanical power)	94	37	3	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises) (e.g. Building Sites)	5	-	-	-
TOTAL	104	39	3	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

PARTICULARS	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	-	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	4	1	-	1	-

OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110				Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)	
Wearing) Making apparel) etc., Cleaning and Washing	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Curtains and furniture hangings	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Making of Brushes	6	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL	7	1	-	-	-	-	

